



# **Healthcare inequalities following violence: analysis of the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2010-2023**

Anastasia Fadeeva, Niels Blom, Sally McManus

City, St George's University of London

*23.06.2025*





The VISION research is supported by the **UK Prevention Research Partnership** (Violence, Health and Society; MR-VO49879/1), a Consortium funded by the British Heart Foundation, Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates, Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, Economic and Social Research Council, Health and Social Care Research and Development Division (Welsh Government), Medical Research Council, National Institute for Health and Care Research, Natural Environment Research Council, Public Health Agency (Northern Ireland), The Health Foundation, and Wellcome.

*The views expressed are those of the researchers and not necessarily those of the UK Prevention Research Partnership or any other funder.*



## **Background**

Many victims-survivors do or could benefit from healthcare support

Barriers to using healthcare exist

Health administrative data only allows learning about those victims-survivors who received healthcare

CSEW provides information about victims-survivors who did and did not receive medical help



## **Aim:**

Address the evidence gap on inequalities in health care usage following violence victimisation

## **Objectives:**

Measure how individual sociodemographic characteristics of victim-survivors and factors related to violence victimisation were associated with:

- a) the severity of injuries and
- b) receiving medical attention;
- c) examine whether the severity of injuries moderated relationships between violence-related and individual factors and receiving medical help.



# Data

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CSEW (main victimisation module)

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Collected between April 2010 and March 2024 (12 survey waves)

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Adults aged 16 or over were asked about crime victimisation in the last 12 months

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Up to six victim forms (VF) per participant

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# Measures

- **Receiving medical help**
  - **Injury (by severity)**
  - Victim-perpetrator relationships
  - Number of perpetrators
  - Weapon use
  - Location
  - Time of day
  - Time of week
  - Survey year
- Age (category)
  - Gender
  - Ethnicity
  - Relationship status
  - Education
  - Employment status



# Types of injury

Minor injury	Major injury
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minor bruising or black eye</li> <li>• severe bruising</li> <li>• scratches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stab wounds, broken/cracked/fractured bones</li> <li>• nose bleed</li> <li>• broken nose</li> <li>• chipped/broken/lost teeth</li> <li>• cuts</li> <li>• puncture or stab wounds</li> <li>• dislocation of joints</li> <li>• concussion or loss of consciousness</li> <li>• facial/head injuries</li> <li>• eye or facial injuries caused by something being thrown in the face</li> <li>• internal injuries</li> <li>• other</li> </ul>



## Statistical analysis

- Descriptive analysis by the type of injury, unadjusted binary logistic regressions to test for differences;
- Multinomial logistic regressions to analyse the associations between **injury severity** and **violence-related** and **sociodemographic factors**;
- Logistic regression analyses to examine the associations between **receiving medical care** and **injury, violence-related**, and **sociodemographic factors**;
- Interactions between **injury type** and the other **sociodemographic** and **violence indicators** for **receiving medical help**.





# Descriptive results

- 9,053 of VFs mentioned physical violence
- More men (58.6%) reported violence victimisation, of a younger age (49.7% <30 yo), single (53.1%)
- 31.5% resulted in a minor injury and 22.9% in a major injury
- 48.8% involved a stranger
- 32.7% involved an acquaintance
- 18.5% involved a domestic relation
- For two-thirds (69.6%), there was one assailant
- 51.7% of victims with major injuries received medical help
- White/White British people reported more minor than major injuries



## Factors associated with major injuries following violence victimisation

		RRR	(95% CI)
<b>Victim-perpetrator relationship</b> (Ref.=Stranger or unknown)	Domestic	2.264	(1.784–2.873)
	Acquaintance	1.630	(1.378–1.928)
<b>Single or multiple perpetrators</b> (Ref.=Single)	Multiple	1.726	(1.475–2.020) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Weapon use</b> (Ref.=No)	Yes	2.577	(2.144–3.096) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Location</b> (Ref.=Home)	Work	0.764	(0.591–0.988) <sup>a</sup>
	Recreation	1.665	(1.313–2.111)
<b>Evening or night</b> (Ref.=No)	Yes	1.201	(1.022–1.410)
<b>Weekend</b> (Ref.=No)	Yes	1.269	(1.090–1.477)
<b>Gender</b> (Ref.=Women)	Men	1.380	(1.186–1.607) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Age</b> (Ref.=20-29 years old)	16-19	0.612	(0.479–0.781)
	60-69	0.627	(0.412–0.954)
	70 and older	0.488	(0.261–0.910)
<b>Education</b> (Ref.=Higher)	A-Level and similar	0.809	(0.684–0.956)
	no or other	1.314	(1.037–1.665)
<b>Relationship status</b> (Ref.=Married or cohabitting)	Single	1.712	(1.448–2.024) <sup>a</sup>
	Separated or Divorced	1.687	(1.358–2.097) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Survey year</b>		0.971	(0.952–0.990)

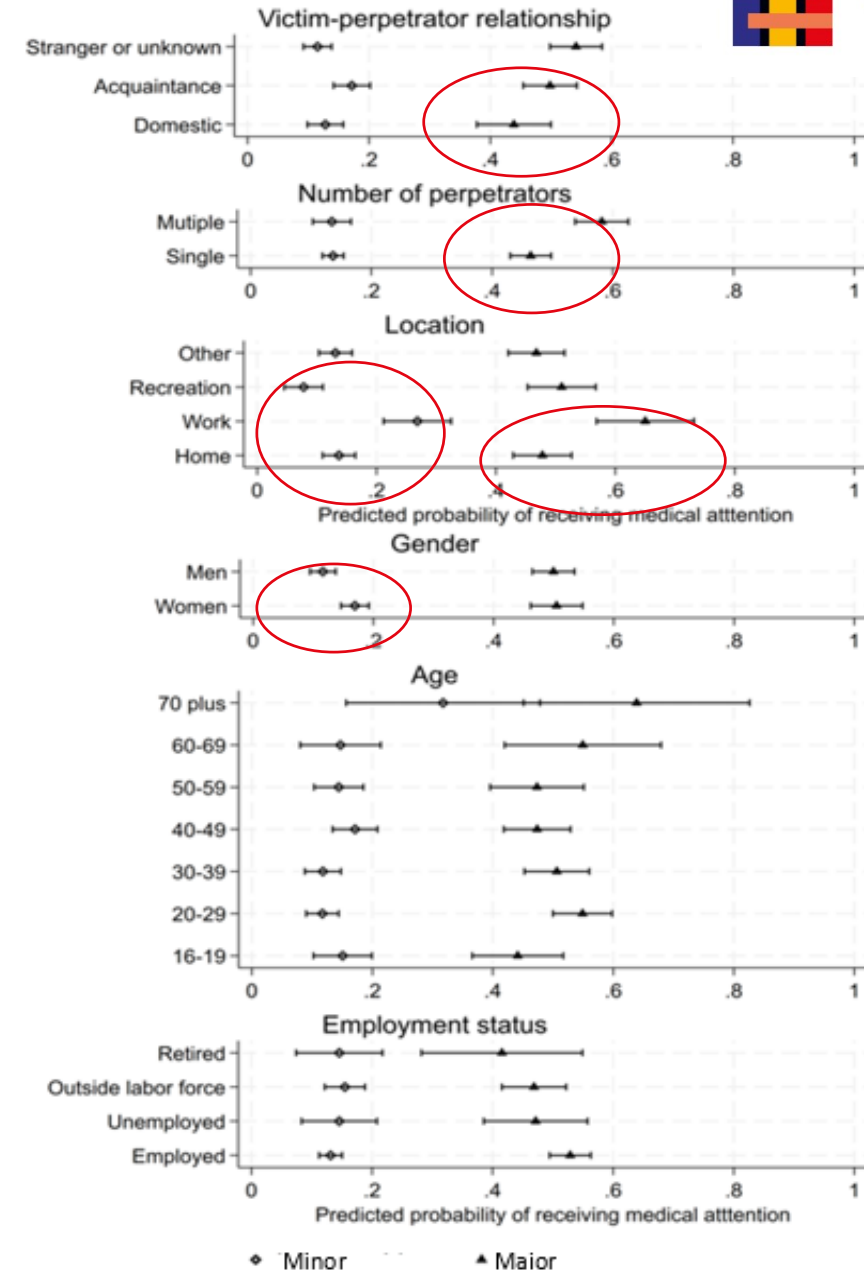


## Receiving medical support following violence victimisation

		AOR	(95% CI)
<b>Injury</b> (Ref.=Minor injury)	No injury	0.141	(0.105–0.191)
	Major injury	6.804	(5.712–8.105)
<b>Single or multiple perpetrators</b> (Ref.=Single)	Multiple	1.403	(1.163–1.693)
<b>Weapon use</b> (Ref.=No)	Yes	1.532	(1.263–1.858)
<b>Location</b> (Ref.=Home)	Work	1.899	(1.419–2.543)
<b>Gender</b> (Ref.=Women)	Men	0.766	(0.639–0.918)
<b>Age</b> (Ref.=20-29 years old)	70 and older	2.539	(1.355–4.759)
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
(Ref.= White/White British)	Asian/Asian British	1.709	(1.136–2.570)
<b>Education</b> (Ref.=Higher)	A-Level and similar	0.819	(0.675–0.994)
	Survey year	0.967	(0.944–0.989)



## Receiving medical help by injury type



# Summary

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Victims were more likely to be men, of a younger age, experienced violence from a stranger

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Half of victims with major injuries did not receive medical attention

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People who experienced violence in domestic relationships were at the highest risk of receiving injuries

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Those in domestic relationships were also less likely to receive medical help for their major injuries

